King Hill - C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load



Revised Final March 2006



Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

§303(d)	Refers to section 303 subsection (d) of the Clean	DO	dissolved oxygen
	Water Act, or a list of impaired	DWS	domestic water supply
	water bodies required by this section	EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
μ	micro, one-one thousandth	ESA	Endangered Species Act
§	Section (usually a section of federal or state rules or statutes)	F	Fahrenheit
ATT	,	HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
AU AWS	assessment unit agricultural water supply	IDAPA	Refers to citations of Idaho administrative rules
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management	IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
BMP	best management practice	LA	load allocation
BURP	Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program	LC	load capacity
C	Celsius	m	meter
_		mi	mile
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (refers to citations in the federal administrative rules)	mi ²	square miles
	,	MGD	million gallons per day
cfs	cubic feet per second	mg/L	milligrams per liter
CWA	Clean Water Act		millimeter
CWAL	cold water aquatic life	mm	mmmcici
DEQ	Department of Environmental	MOS	margin of safety
DEQ	Quality	n.a.	not applicable

Water Body Assessment

water quality standard

Guidance

NA not assessed

nd

NB natural background

no data (data not available) WLA wasteload allocation

WBAG

WQS

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System

NRCS Natural Resources

Conservation Service

NTU nephelometric turbidity unit

PCR primary contact recreation

POR period of record

QA quality assurance

QC quality control

SBA subbasin assessment

SCR secondary contact recreation

SMI DEQ's Stream

Macroinvertebrate Index

SOD sediment oxygen demand

SSC suspended sediment

concentration

SS salmonid (trout) spawning

TDG total dissolved gas

TMDL total maximum daily load

TP total phosphorus

USGS United States Geological

Survey

WAG Watershed Advisory Group

Executive Summary

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that states and tribes restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. States and tribes, pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, are to adopt water quality standards necessary to protect fish, shellfish, and wildlife while providing for recreation in and on the nation's waters whenever possible. Section 303(d) of the CWA establishes requirements for states and tribes to identify and prioritize water bodies that are water quality limited (i.e., water bodies that do not meet water quality standards). States and tribes must periodically publish a priority list (a "§303(d) list") of impaired waters. Currently this list must be published every two years. For waters identified on this list, states and tribes must develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the pollutants, set at a level to achieve water quality standards.

This document addresses the water bodies in the King Hill-C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin that have been placed on Idaho's current §303(d) list.

This subbasin assessment (SBA) and TMDL analysis have been developed to comply with Idaho's TMDL schedule. The assessment describes the physical, biological, and cultural setting; water quality status; pollutant sources; and recent pollution control actions in the King Hill-C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin, located near Mountain Home, Idaho.

The first part of this document, the SBA, is an important first step in leading to the TMDL. The starting point for this assessment was Idaho's current §303(d) list of water quality limited water bodies. Ten segments of the King Hill-C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin were listed on this list. The SBA examines the current status of §303(d) listed waters and defines the extent of impairment and causes of water quality limitation throughout the subbasin. The TMDL analysis quantifies pollutant sources and allocates responsibility for load reductions needed to return listed waters to a condition of meeting water quality standards.

Subbasin at a Glance

Table A shows the §303(d) listed water bodies within the King Hill-C.J. Strike watershed. Figure A shows the watershed boundaries and the location of each §303(d) listed water within the watershed.

Table A. 303(d)¹ Listed segments in the King Hill-C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin.

Water Body	Boundaries	Assessment Unit	303(d) Pollutants
Snake River	King Hill to C.J.	ID17050101S	Sediment
	Strike Reservoir	W005_07	
C.J. Strike	Entire Reservoir	ID17050101S	Nutrients, Pesticides
Reservoir		W001_02, 05,	
		06, 07	
Alkali Creek	Headwaters to	ID17050101S	Sediment
	Snake River	W013_02, 03	
Bennett Creek	Headwaters to	ID17050101S	Unknown
	Snake River	W016_02, 03	
Browns Creek	Headwaters to	ID17050101S	Sediment
	Snake River	W003_02, 03,	
		04	
		ID17050101S	
		W004_02, 03	
Cold Springs Creek	Ryegrass Creek to	ID17050101S	Unknown
	Snake River	W014_03	
Deadman Creek	Confluence of E.	ID17050101S	Sediment
	and W. Forks to	W008_02, 03	
	Snake River		
Little Canyon	Headwaters to	ID17050101S	Sediment, Flow Alteration
Creek	Snake River	W012_02, 03,	
		03a	
Ryegrass Creek	Headwaters to	ID17050101S	Sediment
	Cold Springs	W015_02	
	Creek		
Sailor Creek	Headwaters to	ID17050101S	Sediment
	Snake River	W006_02, 03,	
		04	

Refers to a list created by the State of Idaho (using monitoring data) in 1998 or water bodies in Idaho that did not fully support at least one beneficial use. This list is required under section 303 subsection "d" of the Clean Water Act.

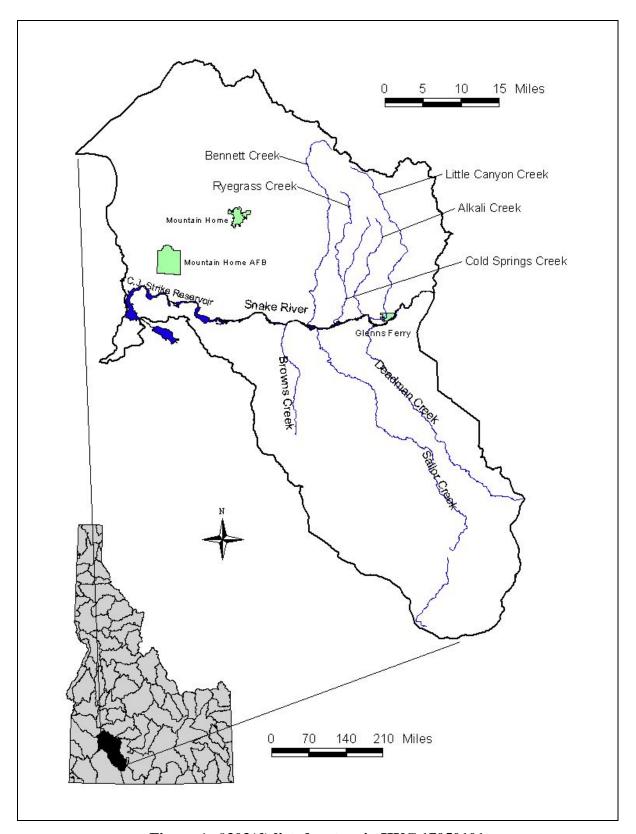


Figure A. §303(d) listed waters in HUC 17050101

Key Findings

Nutrient loading to the Snake River comes primarily from the upstream segment of the Snake River. Other smaller sources include several tributaries and the Glenns Ferry Wastewater Treatment Plant. The primary nutrient impairing beneficial uses in the river is phosphorus. A total phosphorus target of 0.075 milligrams per liter (mg/L) was established for the Snake River between King Hill and C.J. Strike Reservoir. A nutrient TMDL was developed based on meeting this target.

As with nutrients, sediment loading to the Snake River comes primarily from the upstream segment of the Snake River. However, the Snake River between King Hill and C.J. Strike Reservoir does not currently exceed the surrogate water column targets of 50 mg/L (for no longer than 60 days) and 80 mg/L (for no longer than 14 days). Even with the lack of exceedances, a sediment TMDL was established for the Snake River between King Hill and C.J. Strike Reservoir. The intent of the TMDL is to help address a sediment bedload problem in the river, which is contributing to excessive aquatic plant growth.

In-stream channel erosion is the primary source of sediment loading in Little Canyon Creek and Cold Springs Creek. Land management practices contribute to unstable banks in many areas, and the resulting instability has led to sediment delivery to the stream channel. Eighty-percent bank stability was selected as a surrogate target to achieve less than 30% fine material in the stream substrate. TMDLs were developed based on achieving 80% bank stability.

The Snake River arm of C.J. Strike Reservoir currently experiences dissolved oxygen sags in the metalimnion—the middle layer of a thermally stratified water body. These sags occur due to a variety of factors, namely decaying organic matter, including macrophytes, and excess total phosphorus in the water column and increasing sediment oxygen demand (SOD).

Using the CE-QUAL-W2 water quality model, dissolved oxygen conditions in the reservoir were simulated when a water column target of 0.075 mg/L total phosphorus (TP) and 6.0 mg/L dissolved oxygen were met in the Snake River and a SOD of 0.1 gm⁻² day⁻¹ was met in the reservoir. This SOD level is considered a long-term goal. The results showed that the dissolved oxygen criterion (6.0 mg/L) was nearly met in the reservoir. An additional 2.2 tons/year of oxygen is necessary in the metalimnion.

A nutrient TMDL based on the reservoir inflows meeting less than or equal to 0.075 mg/L TP was established for the reservoir. An additional dissolved oxygen load allocation of 2.2 tons/year was also assigned.

Table B summarizes the outcomes of the subbasin assessment and includes those streams for which TMDLs were developed.

Table B. Summary of subbasin assessment outcomes.

Table B. Summary of Suddasin assessment outcomes.								
Water Body	§303(d) Pollutant	TMDL(s) Completed	Recommended Changes to §303(d) List					
Snake River ID17050101SW005_07	Sediment	Sediment, Nutrients	None					
C.J. Strike Reservoir ID17050101SW001_02, 05, 06, 07	Pesticides, Nutrients	Nutrients, Dissolved Oxygen	De-list Pesticides					
Alkali Creek ID17050101SW013_02, 03	Sediment	None	De-list Sediment					
Bennett Creek ID17050101SW016_02, 03	Unknown	None	De-list Unknown					
Browns Creek ID17050101SW003_02, 03, 04	Sediment	None	De-list Sediment					
ID17050101SW004_02, 03								
Cold Springs Creek ID17050101SW014_03	Unknown	Sediment	None					
Deadman Creek ID17050101SW008_02, 03	Sediment	None	De-list Sediment					
Little Canyon Creek ID17050101SW012_02, 03, 03a	Sediment, Flow Alteration	Sediment	No Action for Flow Alteration					
Ryegrass Creek ID17050101SW015_02	Sediment	None	De-list Sediment					
Sailor Creek ID17050101SW006_02, 03, 04	Sediment	None	De-list Sediment					

King Hill - C.J Strike Reservoir	Subbasin /	Assessment	and TMDL
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March 2006

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